

For EUROPE & AMERICA
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE
OUTPOSTS
A Comprehensive and Complete
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
is given in the
**HONGKONG WEEKLY
PRESS,**
with which is incorporated the
OF THE OVERLAND TRADE ROUTE,
Subscription, paid in advance, \$12
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Hongkong Daily Press.

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when everything else
fails.

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12.00 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
9.00 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. ... Every 1 hour.
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10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 9.45 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
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All comforts of a home.
A most pleasant retreat for those desirous of
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Both Hotels Electrically Lighted and under
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Every Comfort and Convenience for Residents
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FOR 1908.**

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to Europe and America, and the dates of their
expected arrival at their destinations, as well as
the dates of return Mails.
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Hongkong, 17th January, 1908. a18

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Hongkong, 16th January, 1908.

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ONLY communications relating to the news column

should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and a

address with communications addressed to the

Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good

faith.

All letters for publication should be written on

one side of the paper only.

We do not accept signed communications that have

already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be

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Telegraphic Address: Press.

Order: A.B.C. 5th Ed. 1897.

P.O. Box, 24. Telephone No. 12.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOUT ROAD-C.

CANTON OFFICE: 131, FIRST STREET, P.O.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 24TH, 1908.

WELL, we have had the precious lecture.

It was distinctly disappointing. We were

assured that the attention of the lecturer

would be called to the issue raised, to the

only issue that the Hongkong public cares

anything about—namely, how far the

meddling of these foolish people with sick

persons could be justified by their expert.

The issue, that very plain and most important

issue, has been ignored. More, we have

no hesitation in saying it has been deli-

berately evaded. Our correspondents, all

practical minded people, chiefly put plain

questions of obvious importance; capable, if

there had been an iota of reason or method in

the madness of the "Christian Scientists,"

of simple answers. Instead we have been

treated to a farago of nonsense, a hot-

potch of contradictory and mutually

exclusive statements, that would condemn

any man brought before a Commission in

Lunacy. We have not even been told what

"Christian Science" is, unless we count a

steady flow of dogmatic repetitions of the

mere assertion that this unexpounded theory

is the absolute and final truth. We could

argue that way without much effort, and

assert (as we do) that it is absolute and

final gibberish, untrue in its lucid intervals

and meaningless between. Much was made

of the point that while its statements are

logically true, no one is asked to accept

them; no converts are sought. Then what

was the lecture for? A lecturer who writes

"2+2=4" on a blackboard either seeks

converts or he wastes his time; when, as in

this instance, his formula is "2+2=0," he certainly wastes it. We want to hear an expert "scientifically prove and practically demonstrate" something; all he did was to claim that it could be done. He didn't try to do it. Instead, he fobbed us off with futile words like these: "What matters it, whether we believe that one-half times one-half is one-fourth? If we reject it, does that prove it false?—or if we accept it, does that make it true?" Our answer is a most willing negative. These people tell us that half of half is nothing, and the fact that they all accept it does not make it true. We reject their mischievous drivel—mischievous, be it remembered, in what it leads to—and they say, "But it is true for all that." They "reject all that is unlike the one perfect, absolute, and only God," that is, they reject disease and pain, deny its presence in the world, and we answer in their own way, "But it is there for all that." The fact is that "Christian Science" has fallen foul of the same puzzle that produced Manichæism, that made many tribes besides the Persians decide there must be two deities, one good, one evil, one benignant, one malignant. The Manichæan says, "the good creator could not create evil; evil is, therefore there must have been also a creator of evil." That, to say the least, is a solution more intelligible and intelligent than this Christian Science formula, "evil cannot be, therefore evil is not." They prate of metaphysics, but no person who can swallow their doctrines has sufficient brain power to grasp much less subtle matters. This is an unkind assertion, so we hasten to justify it in their own style, with the formula, "they cannot have, therefore they have not." If they had, they would recognise their *regressus ad infinitum*, in this simple progression of ideas: "(1) There cannot be evil—(2) there is no evil—(3) what mortals call evil is an illusion of the mind—(4) nevertheless an evil illusion of the mind has evil effects upon it—(5) an evil effect must have an evil cause—(6) an evil cause is evil—(7) therefore there is evil—(8) but there cannot be evil, &c. &c. But why should fools be answered according to their folly? There were scores of passages in the lecture that only need to be arranged in pairs to show their self-evident absurdity; that is, if logic counts for anything, and these people persist in prating of logic. We regret, however, that we have had to waste time on their intellectual divagations, which lead nowhere. Nothing was said to the point; there was no attempt at substantiation of the local claims to cure real organic diseases. Only this—that disease does not exist; organs do not exist, even the individual mind does not exist. In short, man does not exist, therefore all the allegations against them of ignominious failures to cure were wrong. Patients who never existed certainly cannot be said to have died on their hands. What we now hope for is that some non-existent healer of non-existent disease may one day be arrested by an unreal police officer, sentenced by an illusory judge for manslaughter to a long term on real bread and water. If we have seemed to write too strongly, may we not plead the influence of the sad case lately brought to our notice? Pain is very real to us, and the thought of the little girl at Manchester, the sad case outlined by Mr. MAY, and others, puts us in the mood to believe that there is indeed much real evil in the cosmos. Charlatans and their dupes simply add to the heap.

The fourth and fifth plague cases were recorded yesterday.

The French Mail of the 24th December was delivered in London on the 22nd inst.

The favourite site for the new typhoon harbour seems to be at Cheungshawan.

The Daily Press mail tables have been ready for some time, and the stock in hand is fast dwindling.

The estimates provide \$20,000 for this year's mullah training works. The P.W.D. has submitted a programme to absorb \$19,100.

In the Hongkong Football Challenge Shield competition, at 4.15 p.m. to-day, on the Naval ground, H.M.S. "Waterwitch" will play E. Coy Camerons.

The Duke of Connaught's statue is to remain permanently on its present site facing Polder's wharf, but a finer pedestal will probably be provided. The P.W.D. has recommended a design for this.

We learn that the Hamburg-America Line is withdrawing from the Far Eastern passenger business. The ships of the "Rhenania" class are therefore likely to be replaced on the run by others built entirely for freight service.

Railway estimates to December next (Kowloon to Canton) published yesterday, mention \$4,250,000 as the amount to be spent this year. Last year about \$3,914,461 was expended, rather more than the estimate. Preliminary expenses are over now. The chief item this year is \$1,250,000 for land.

TELEGRAMS.

HULL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

LONDON, January 23rd.

The Hull Labour Conference has

passed a vote in favour of Socialism,

thereby reversing its former vote.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, January 23rd.

Colonel Luke and Sir David Brand

are dead.

[Lieutenant Colonel Edward Vyvyan Luke,

R.M.L.A., was 47 years of age. He joined the

Royal Marines in 1880, served in the Egyptian

campaign 1882, was present at the actions of

Qal-el-Mahuta, Mehemeh, Kassassin (twice),

and Tel-el-Kebir. He was adjutant and

company commander of the Royal Marines

1888-91, was adjutant 1st V.B. P.W.O. W.

York's regiment, 1891-96; served during the

campaign in China, 1900, was commandant of the

International troops at the taking of the

military college at Tientsin on June 17th; had military command of the Naval

Brigade at Tientsin, 1924 June (slightly

wounded, July 3rd); was in command of the

Royal Marines in the taking of Tientsin city,

13-14 July, slightly wounded; was appointed

to the command of the International police,

Tientsin Provisional Government, which he

relinquished to command battalion of Royal

Marines for relief of Peking; was present at

the battle of Fochang; in command of a British

column sent to operate with the French for the

relief of Peking cathedral (mentioned in

despatches twice); was promoted brevet Lieut-

enant-Colonel on 23rd November 1907 (awarded

C.B. 26th June 1902, medal, Egypt, China and

Khedive's Star).

[Sir David Brand was 71 years of age. He

was Sheriff of Ayr since 1885; chairman

of the Royal Commission (Highlands and

Islands), 1892-95; member of the Congested

Districts (Scotland) Board since 1897; and a

Commissioner of Northern Lighthouses since

1885.]

JAPANESE POLITICAL CRISIS.

Tokyo, January 23rd.

At to-day's session of the Diet there

was a joint party motion of want

of confidence in the Government.

It was moved and supported by members

of the Shimpoto, Daido, and Yunkai

parties in opposition, and was based

upon the failure of the official financial

policy to avoid an increase of taxation.

As a result of the vote there was a

majority of nine. Mr. Shimada made

a strong speech for the Opposition.

The house was crowded, among the

visitors being many members of the

Diplomatic Corps.

SMALL-POX AT KOBE.

Tokyo, January 23rd.

The small-pox epidemic at Kobe,

has attained the most serious dimen-

sions. To date two thousand cases

have been reported, six hundred of

which have proved fatal. Three

foreigners are now in hospital.

[REUTERS'S SERVICE.]

TURKEY AND PERSIA.

LONDON, January 21st.

The St. Petersburg *Bourse* Gazette states

that Turkish troops on the Persian frontier

have been ordered to mobilize, and the

reserves have been called out.

THE UNEMPLOYED IN GERMANY.

LONDON, January 21st.

A fight has occurred between the un-

employed and the police, in front of the

Reichstag, during which the police charged

with swords, and numbers of the unemploy-

ed were wounded in the head.

A demonstration of the unemployed in

Hanover resulted in an attack on the police

with knives.

The annual directory of Protestant mis-

sionaries in China, Japan, and Corea for 1908,

issued from the *Daily Press* office, appears

larger than ever. It will be found to have been

as carefully and correctly compiled as usual.

The municipal authorities at Shanghai have

recently discovered a small military burial

ground against the wall of the native city. It

dates from the British occupation of the city in

the early sixties, and has now been cleaned up

and enclosed.

A report of a meeting of the Public Works

Committee, laid before the Legislative Council

yesterday, shows that several members agreed

as to the necessity of dredging Causeway Bay,

which we advocated as an immediate step

pending the completion of the new typhoon

refuge. Mr. Boulton estimates the cost at

\$70,000. There are people who think it could

be done for less.

The report of the Subsidary Coin Committee,

laid before the Legislative Council yesterday,

contains too much matter adequately to be noted

in our congested space to-day. It may be

mentioned that the members were sharply

divided, and that the same old contention as to

possible remedies still prevailed. The majority

submitted a draft Bill on lines adopted from

Singapore, prohibiting the import and circula-

tion of all other subsidiary coinage, except cash.

The various minutes give an interesting sum-

mary of the mixed views prevailing in the

Colony.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE

COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative

Council was held on the 23rd instant in the

Council Chamber.

PRESENT—

His Excellency the GOVERNOR, SIR

FREDERICK JOHN DRAUGHT, LUARD,

K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.

Hon. Mr. A. M. THOMSON (Colonial Treas-

urer).

Hon. Mr. W. CHATHAM, C.M.G. (Director of

Public Works).

Hon. Mr. A. W. BROWN (Registrar-

General).

Hon. Commander BASIL R. H. TAYLOR, R.N.

(Harbour Master).

Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C.

Hon. Mr. E. A. HEWITT.

Hon. Mr. H. KESWICK.

Hon. Mr. WEI YUK.

Hon. Mr. E. OSBORNE.

Mr. A. G. M. FLETCHER (Clerk of Council).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the previous meeting were

read and confirmed.

FINANCIAL MINUTES.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of

His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table

Financial Minutes Nos. 1 and 2, and moved

that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and

the motion was agreed to.

PAPERS.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of

His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table

the report of the Subsidary Coinage Committee

and a report of the estimated expenditure on

the Kowloon-Canton Railway (British Section)

for the year 1908.

PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE.

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS, by com-

mand of His Excellency the Governor, laid on

the table the Report of the Public Works Com-

mittee (No. 1).

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—I beg that the

resolution standing in my name be in the first

instance referred to the Finance Committee.

The resolution was as follows:—It is hereby re-

solved that a sum of Four million two hundred

and fifty thousand Dollars (\$4,250,000) be

advanced out of funds in the custody of the

Government for the purpose of construction of

the Kowloon-Canton Railway (British Sec-

tion) during the year 1908.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and

the motion was agreed to.

CHINESE EMIGRATION AMENDMENT

ORDINANCE.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—In the absence

of the learned neighbour on my left I beg to

move the first reading of a Bill entitled An

Ordinance to amend the Chinese Emigration

Ordinance, 1899.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded and

the Bill was read a first time.

THE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES ORDINANCE.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved the first

reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance to

authorize the removal of Fire Insurance Com-

panies from the Register of Companies in

certain cases.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and

the Bill was read a first time.

FIRE BRIGADE ORDINANCE.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved the second

reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance to

Hon. Mr. Krawick—I recognise that there are items that we do not want to publish. We don't wish to embarrass the Government.

Hon. Mr. Osborne—I would like to know whether questions such as the question of the route are decided for us at home by the engineers there, or whether the Colonial Officials decide them?

The CHAIRMAN—Everything involving large expenditure is submitted to the Governor, and certainly is not undertaken without his consent.

Hon. Mr. Osborne—The colonists then, practically speaking, control the expenditure, and it is not controlled by the officials at home.

The CHAIRMAN—No, the Governor certainly controls in this matter. The staff cannot incur large expenditure without consulting the Governor.

Hon. Mr. Krawick—Might I ask you do the consulting engineers give an opinion, do they give advice as to the line to be followed?

The CHAIRMAN—Yes, certainly. The proposals are submitted to the engineers for expert advice, but large expenditures cannot be undertaken without the approval of the Governor.

Hon. Mr. Osborne—If the consulting engineers decided that no double track was necessary would they have power to build it whether the Colony wanted it or not?

The CHAIRMAN—No, not without the consent of the Governor.

Hon. Mr. Krawick—Their duty is more technical than otherwise?

The CHAIRMAN—They are the expert advisers on this particular class of work. I will report these proceedings to His Excellency, and I will undertake to get out a statement which I hope will satisfy you.

The Committee then adjourned.

SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, January 13rd.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. JUSTICE WILSON (PUNISHMENT JUDGE).

A WIDOW'S CLAIM.

Lean Lin, a widow, sought to recover from See Tak the sum of \$856.85 for wrongful conversion of goods and damages for trespass. There was also a counter claim in which the defendant sued the plaintiff to recover \$33 due for rent. Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. E. J. Grist (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) for the defendant.

Mr. Kong Sing stated that the action was for wrongful conversion of goods valued at \$46.65, and damages for trespass \$250. The plaintiff was a widow and resided on the third floor of 18, Second Street, the rent of which she paid to August 31st. No further rent from her was due until September 1st. On September 25th she went to the country for a few days and left her goods and personal effects in her house. She had no notice to quit, and no intention of leaving. The goods were left in the care of two persons who would be called as witnesses. On October 18th the defendant went to her house and took all her personal effects away without any legal right. On the 19th when she returned and made inquiries she went to the defendant and he admitted taking the goods, stating that he had taken them under a distraint warrant, which the plaintiff found out was untrue.

Mr. Grist said he would shorten the proceedings by admitting that the woman lived at 18, Second Street, and that the defendant was the landlord of that house, but what they said was that she ran away without paying her rent, and left a few things in the house. He had a list of what they took, but the plaintiff never applied for her goods. They were willing to let her have them at any time after she had gone away.

His Lordship—I suppose your list of what you got, and her list of what she left, won't coincide in any way.

Mr. Grist—If her things were stolen we are not responsible, we were no caretakers.

Mr. Kong Sing—What we say is that we have paid the rent up to a certain date. My friend surely does not contend that we should give notice because we are going to leave the Colony for a day or two. The defendant was not justified in re-entering the house without some legal process.

Mr. Grist—Certainly he was he can re-enter, but cannot detain.

Mr. Kong Sing—The defendant's taking the goods away amounts to trespass.

Plaintiff stated that when she left the house she left among other goods there one gold twisted bangle, a jewelled head dress, a silk covered and a number of Jade stone bangles.

Mr. Grist said his list of the goods taken contained three sleeping blankets, two old stools, one piece of wood, one broken oil lamp and four broken clay figurines.

Plaintiff continuing, said she wanted to pay the rent and get her goods back. Defendant said he had sold them by public auction, and she could apply to the police. She left defendant's place and began to cry in the street. A man in the street said—

"You are a fool; go and sue him for them."

His Lordship said the plaintiff's case could only succeed if her story was proved up to the hilt. Otherwise it would open up the possibility of persons retreating their houses by fraud. He thought the plaintiff's story was an impossible one. Her action therefore failed, and his Lordship gave a verdict with costs for See Tak in the cross-action.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The C.N. Co's str. *Chingtu* left Kobe on 22nd inst., and is due here on 27th inst.

The P. & O. str. *Necora* left Singapore for her port on the 22nd inst. at 2 p.m.

LAST NIGHT'S LECTURE.

"CHRISTIAN SCIENCE."

Caused, without doubt, by the interest in the subject, the *Daily Press* discussion has given to it, an unusually large audience crowded the City Hall, yesterday evening to hear Mr. Francis J. Fluno lecture on "Christian Science and Christian Scientists." There were a few introductory words by the Hon. Mr. E. E. Follock, who said he had been asked so often in the last few days, in the tram, by telephone, and by letter, if he were a Christian Scientist, that he wanted to tell them now he was not. [Loud applause.] He had come, as they had, to get information.

The lecturer, an old and benevolent looking gentleman, with long grey beard, and with a diamond flashing on his left hand, explained at the outset that he was not there to teach "Christian Science." Those who desired to learn what it was must study for themselves the text book, which Mrs. Eddy was inspired to write. He said, however:

"This Christian Science is the Science of Being, it necessarily is the reverse of the sense testimony; i.e., it is the converse of the evidence of the senses, and is therefore just the opposite of most people's line of thought or way of thinking—and it must of necessity take time to turn from thinking one way, to thinking just the opposite way. We may give you some little idea of what it is and what it teaches; make some statements as to what it is and what it is not, and tell you in what way and by what means you may obtain it for yourself."

After a reference to Mrs. Eddy's life, career, and character, the lecturer defined "Christian Science" as the Science of Being. It was the system of realizing the nature of things, of the cosmos. It was the light thrown on life, showing to all in the dark bondage of the senses the real character of their environment. It was absolutely Christian, and absolutely scientific.

He then argued at some length that the world ought not to judge it by its adherents and professors. The best of them had still much to learn and far to go.

As "the simple fact of Being," the lecturer said, "this knowledge was being widely embraced by a world that had waited for it. Propagandism could not help it; hostile criticism could not hinder it; it was simply a revealed Truth, and must prevail. It was 'the eternal Truth; it was God, in deed and in truth, who had come to turn, and overturn, until He whose right it is shall reign.' Because mathematicians sometimes erred, we did not condemn the science of numbers; neither should we condemn Christian Science when its believers erred."

"Any Christian Scientist in undertaking to help the sick, the suffering, and dying one, only undertakes to do what he can for him, never saying what he will do, or how much, and leaves the patient with perfect freedom at any time to seek and employ any other mode of treatment he chooses. Christian Scientists have been accused of allowing those whom they are trying to help no freedom or choice of treatment or help, but nothing could be more false and untrue than this accusation. Christian Scientists leave their patients absolutely free to choose any kind of treatment they wish or to seek any relief they may, they only ask what anyone else would ask, or should ask; that they let them know whenever they wish to make a change. Scientists never seek to influence any person against their own wishes or desires; if they find one suffering in any way, they tell them where and how he can find help, and then leave him to decide for himself."

They claimed the Truth, but they asked none to accept it. Whether accepted or rejected, the Truth remained. Like the science of mathematics, Christian Science "works not for converts and invites no numbers." As the eternal fact of Being it could stand alone. It would live through all ages yet to come as it had lived through all ages that have already come.

And because Christian Science is the eternal fact of being, and the only fact of being, it does not therefore teach eternal banishment from God or Good, but on the contrary. It teaches that all must come to Truth at last. Resist it as long and as strongly as you will, yet Love from its eternal character and its omnipotent and irresistible properties and qualities of purity and perfection will bring you like a wanderer home, stray you never so far or stay you never so long. God is Omnipotence, and being "Yesterday, to-day and for ever," the same, His omnipotence therefore for ever has been and for ever will remain. Hence, no other power can be, no other power has ever been, and no other power can ever be able to stay his mighty hand or thwart him in his purposes. Therefore God and Heaven are, and their opposite is not, and Divine Science is the Angel that comes to-day to lay hold on that old serpent which is the Devil and Satan, and will chain him and cast him into the bottomless pit, (the great nowhere), and all his Angels with him."

They did not seek converts from other religious denominations, but told the glad tidings to all who asked or cared to listen; yet by no means to persuade them to accept its teachings." [At this stage the venerable lecturer was affected patently with a throat trouble, and had to stop for a little while.]

"Christian Scientists grow to be not afraid of eternal damnation, for themselves or others. They know the great goodness of God, that God is Good and the only Good, and Good, therefore, is omnipotent, omnipresent, and is always here. Therefore, there never will be a time or place or condition when God, Good, will not be accessible to man. They are not therefore afraid that some one will die without the Truth, and be for ever lost, for God is Truth and changes not. His saving power and pardoning grace must therefore be and remain the same through all eternity."

"Christian Science fears no wrong, but Christian Scientists do. They have not outgrown self-love, and consequently have not overcome fear for themselves. They are outgrowing self-love, because they are studying the Spirit of Love, the Love that is God, and are consequently growing out of fear, for 'perfect Love casteth out fear.' Christian Scientists have that to demonstrate. They still have fear that a selfish and wicked world will for a time crush out and suppress the Christ Truth, that has come to this age, as it came of old, to bring salvation to a world that cannot save itself from its self-inflicted evils, to light a groping world out of its self-blighted darkness. Christian Scientists are those who, like shepherds of old, have seen this light and are following where it leads, and would point others to that light that they may follow also. Christian Science is independent; it can stand alone; and Christian Scientists are growing into independence; not what the world calls independence, however, for the Christian Scientists' independence is an absolute dependence upon God, the only Good. They are learning to make practicable the first commandment: 'Thou shalt have no other gods before Me.' This they have not wholly attained to, but they are attaining to it. They have not yet learned their entire dependence upon God, but they are learning it, and so far as they are able, they are demonstrating it upon themselves, and this in every possible way. They are learning more and more to depend upon God the One, the only Good. In sickness and in health, sorrow and joy, in pain or in pleasure, in weakness or in strength, in rest or in fatigue, in sunshine or in storm, in times of plenty or in times of want, in times of peace and in times of war—they are learning at all times and under all circumstances to follow the Christ through evil as well as good report. Christian Scientists, living more and more in that principle of inexhaustible plenitude, learn that certain independence of ways and means, and a more perfect dependence upon the great cause whose higher laws of spirit and spirituality transcend the lower laws of matter and materiality, and consequently govern all things in the spiritual as well as in the so-called material world. And realizing as they do this law of life made practicable, they never go outside of their own church and denomination to solicit money."

The lecturer emphasized this point of voluntary contribution and self-support at some length, and then said: "Hundreds are being healed every day of sickness as well as of sin, and as well as of sickness, and these in their turn, are learning the great fact of Being and how to apply it in their own case, and upon those who in their turn shall come to them." There were more than five hundred editions of "Science and Health," each of a thousand copies; with but one exception it was the greatest and most wonderful book ever written. It was not teaching a belief, but the impersonal Truth. It presented a science to be understood and demonstrated, not merely believed. "Christian Scientists" cannot properly be termed believers in Christian Science, any more than a mathematician could be called a believer in mathematics. They are students of Christian Science, they are studying to understand Christian Science but not trying to believe it. They soon see that their beliefs do not change anything; that what is true is true, whether they believe it or not; but if they would get the benefit of it they must understand it, the same in the science of being as in the science of numbers. No teacher in mathematics after demonstrating a proposition to a pupil ever thinks for a moment of asking that pupil if he believes it. He asks him if he understands it, knowing that his belief or disbelief will not change the fact. And what is true in the science of numbers is emphatically true in the Science of Being. Christian Science is no person's opinion; no one's opinion is expressed in Divine Science. It includes and comprehends the vast infinity of Being, and rejects all that is unlike the one perfect Being that is God—the absolute and only Good."

There was no worship or foolish adoration of Mrs. Eddy, but simply gratitude for her discovery of the Truth. The lecturer went on to argue that it was not mesmerism. Mesmerism meant that each person had a mind of his own; Christian Science showed that mortal sense was a non-reality, and the testimony of the senses unreliable. God-only was true, and every mortal a liar. The one Mind had power over the carnal mind. God was the only Mind, and the so-called individual mind only the carnal mind that must be corrected by the Divine mind. Instead of being mesmerism, Christian Science was just the opposite.

"For instead of teaching minds many it teaches one Mind; and that Mind, the Mind of God, in whom is no evil, is no sickness, sin or death, which Mind must overcome and annihilate the mortal mind, as darkness is swallowed up of light. And Christian Scientists, instead of being mesmerists, are finding their way out of mesmerism (in which all the world is engulfed) out of the belief of minds many into the one Mind, the Mind that is God, where all so-called individual minds are swallowed up and lost in the one Divine Mind, wherein dwelleth the light, consciousness. Christian Science teaches no such thing as sickness or disease, that sickness and disease are an illusion, not that it is hypochondria or imagination in the common acceptance of those terms, but that out in the great scientific fact of being, no such thing is or can be found; that sickness or disease cannot properly be said to be a part of being. That being, in its scientific purity, is as free from sickness and disease now as it was possible for it to be, when being first began, or as it ever will be, when all seeming evil is swept away and His kingdom is come on earth. But, although

Christian Science teaches no such thing as sickness and disease, yet, to Christian Scientists there still is sickness and disease, they have not yet overcome; they are overcoming these claims, but for a Christian Scientist to say that to himself there is no sickness, or to say of himself that he knows no sickness, no disease, is to say what he has not yet proven, in all its forms, and for a Christian Scientist to say such a thing, is not only an error in itself, but is a detriment to our cause. And no genuine student of Christian Science would ever say such a thing, especially after he has gotten over the period of out-union and excitement, and is settling down to Truth in a more reasonable and scientific way, and to use more wisdom in his thought and speech. A Christian Scientist often says there is no disease, the same as a mathematician may say that there is no error or mistake in the science of numbers, but he does not mean that he never makes an error or a mistake, or that he himself has gotten beyond the possibility of such a thing, no more does the Christian Scientist mean that he has gotten beyond sickness and disease in his own case. If he is earnest and honest he is demonstrating these claims, daily and hourly, and will, if faithful, at last overcome and be given 'The rest of the hidden manna.' And all inherit all things." Christian Science teaches health and righteousness as the way, and sickness and evil as the way out. And consequently, its teachings dwell more upon health than upon sickness, more upon the right than upon the wrong; it can write volumes upon health and holiness, but has very little to say about sickness and evil, except to consign it to oblivion."

As God did not create sin, there was no such thing as sin, and the same with disease. God could not be good and evil too; he made no evil, evil was never made. Man in his true spiritual state is as sinless and perfect and unchangeable as God. But that was not to say Christian Scientists had been above sin and iniquity. They still sinned and were sorry. The more they realized its nothingness, the less they would yield to it. At the same time, they did not flee from sin, for the sinner made a reality of sin, and if he sinned, must bear the consequences.

In conclusion the lecturer said God the Good could not create evil, therefore there was none; He did not make the sky, for there is no sky; He did not create matter, for there is no matter; matter and the material world had at no time any real existence; Christian Science was taught by Christ eighteen hundred years ago; it was absolute and final truth. "Christian Science teaches—'There is no matter.' But does anyone for a moment suppose that to Christian Scientists there is no matter? If they had demonstrated up to that point, they would not be visible to mortal sense, any more than Jesus was in what has been termed the ascension. Christian Scientists still eat and drink, and wear clothing, and live in houses and are visible to mortal sense like other people. They are, theoretically, that there is no matter, but they have by no means demonstrated it entirely. They do not take material medicines or physical treatment of any kind (as a rule), in time of sickness and suffering; they know that matter cannot heal disease, that nothing but Truth, Divine Mind, can overcome error of any kind. Christ the Exemplar, Jesus of Nazareth, did not use material means in healing disease. It was the power of the spirit with which He destroyed sickness as well as sin, although it is stated, and some are using it as an argument against Christian Scientists, that He put clay on the blind man's eyes when He healed him. But the wonderful lesson He was teaching His disciples in that demonstration was that all men (mortals) are born blind, and cannot see until the clay of material sense is washed away by the cleansing waters of the spirit of Christ, and then they will see, and see clearly. Christian Scientists are finding more and more that food does not sustain life; that while they are eating so-called material food it has no real life-sustaining properties or qualities. Take for instance a piece of beefsteak that is carefully cooked until no life is left in it, before we eat it to save our life. If food could, actually, save life then no one could die with food in their stomach. Yet Christian Scientists will never stop eating and drinking until they have demonstrated over it, and that will not benefit them, have demonstrated over the flesh and all mortality. But how long that will take, or when that will be accomplished, 'No man knoweth,' not the son of man, the Father. It would be the height of folly for anyone to stop eating and drinking until by actual knowledge and practical demonstration he had proved that he could live without eating. Christian Science, like the scriptures, teaches 'Wisdom is the principal thing; and it certainly would not be wise to jump from the pinnacle of the temple or to go anywhere unprepared for an emergency thing. They do not stop the use of drug remedies until they have found by experience and actual knowledge that they have no real curative qualities, or health-producing properties. And Christian Scientists are learning more and more to let people alone until they have found this out, before they talk to them very much of the Christ cure."

Christian Science sounds the tocsin "There is no death." And St. Paul writes in his first letter to the Corinthians—"The last enemy to be destroyed is death." And the revelation saw death and hell cast into the lake of fire. In his most wonderful vision he saw the "Tabernacle of God among men," and God should wipe away all tears from their eyes, and there should be no more death. What ever is to be, with God, is done. Since therefore, there is to be a time when, death shall not be, in fact, there is no death to-day. What will ever be true in Truth, is a present, accomplished fact. What will ever be true, is not true is not true to-day. If ever

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there is to be a time when there will be no death, then there is no death to-day, and if there is no place anywhere in His presence where there is no death then there is no death anywhere because He is everywhere, and there is no place where He is not. Death, therefore, is another error that Christ the Truth casts out. Jesus of Nazareth did not raise Lazarus from the dead simply to restore him to family and friends, and a temporal life again, to suffer and die, and be mourned and lamented, but to show the power of truth to overcome error, to show that life was the master of death, that God could triumph over every evil, sickness, sin and death, and since, as the Bible declares that sin brought death into the world, therefore the overcoming of sin is the overcoming of death. And since sickness and sin are overcome by the same Christ power, therefore to the extent that sickness, or sin, is overcome by truth, to that extent is death overcome. Therefore, whenever Christian Scientists demonstrate over sickness or sin either in themselves or others, they are overcoming death, and with the disappearance of sickness and sin, death will disappear, and be as though it had not been, as indeed it never was.

CORRESPONDENCE.
"CHRISTIAN SCIENCE"
[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS"]
22nd January, 1908.

SIR, May I add a word on "Christian Science" just now very much in evidence? The "Morning Post" of to-day quotes an article from a home magazine in which Lord Dunsborough—there is always a Lord or Lady in these new fads—joined the sect because a rupture given up by specialists (as a success at the medical profession) was cured. Either this gentleman was a liar or he never had a rupture, as anyone with the slightest knowledge of a rupture would know that it can only be cured by (a) a miracle or (b) surgical operation, and I do not gather there was any question of a miracle.

As a religion I have nothing to say against this fad. There are already 100 odd religions and one more or less doesn't seem to matter. As a method of treatment however there is more to be said. If any intelligent man chooses to think that medicine is not a science and that all the study put into it is worthless and that medical men are liars and rogues, which is what "Christian Science" makes them out to be, he is welcome to his opinion and I see no reason why he should not be allowed to have his ailments treated by a quack any more than he should not be allowed to commit suicide if he chooses to do so; but in the case of helpless children this is far otherwise and I beg to protest against this quackery on their behalf. They are helpless and they are state assets and no one should be allowed to have such power over their own children.

"Tar and feathers" is far too good for a parent who—as happened in England a short time ago—allows a child to die of diphtheria with no other treatment than prayers by some old woman. Yours faithfully,

J. BELL.
[Dr. Bell writes as strongly as we have done, and we submit not without excuse. Readers will remember it was for the child assets of the race that we first pleaded.—Ed.]

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS"]

Hongkong, 22nd January 1908.
SIR, I have read with much interest in this morning's issue of your paper Mr. Bruce Shepherd's reply to Mr. Dunn's "corrections" and feel compelled—considering the importance of the discussion now going on—to place before your readers who are interested in the subject the following:—Some two and a half or three years ago, a cousin of mine had a little daughter who had the misfortune to fall down stairs and break her arm. Her father, notwithstanding the protests of his wife, refused to allow a medical man to set the injured limb or attend her in any way, but called in the leaders of the Christian Science movement there, (he himself having been a convert for some years). The child under their ministrations showed no signs of improvement but became worse, having in the meantime developed a high fever. These people thereupon called to head quarters in the States for "special prayers" on her behalf, with no better results. By this time the child was in a pitiable condition. These facts came to the knowledge of R.S.P.C.C., whose representative promptly investigated the matter, with the result that the father was brought before the Stipendiary Magistrate in the Manchester Police Court and sentenced to imprisonment without the option of a fine. Medical assistance was then summoned. The bone, which had knitted in the meantime, had to be re-broken and reset. This child had to endure much unnecessary suffering. The foregoing

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Hongkong, 8th January, 1908.

are actual facts, within my knowledge. If Mr. Dunn or his "followers," wish for further proofs, I can give the names of the parties concerned—Yours truly,

E. J.
[By a remarkable coincidence, a Manchester man in the Colony had just informed us of the above case when this letter arrived. The two stories in all points tallied. These are the sort of facts we want widely circulated, though it is to be hoped there are not many Hongkong parents who need such warning.—Ed.]

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS"]

RE SPITTING BYE-LAWS.

Hongkong, 22nd January 1908.
SIR,—Would not a much smaller fine than the suggested \$5 be more reasonable on the poorer classes of Chinese and other aliens when seen spitting just where they please?

These poor and uneducated classes know nothing of the unsanitary evils and their concomitants caused by this dirty habit of spitting against walls, woodwork etc. there to remain, as is too often the case, from a few days before Chinese New Year until the approach of the next New Year.

With regard to the sanitary state in our European quarters, one has only to look at the corridors of our business houses, more especially noticeable when lifts are stopped for repairs, and one has to ascend the stairs of these buildings. The walls, woodwork and staircases are, in 75 cases out of a hundred, in a condition much to be deplored by all lovers of cleanliness.

If this new measure is to be enforced let it be hoped that it will at first be gradually made known to the Chinese and others through the agency of the Chinese Press and by Chinese circulars posted throughout the Colony.

A Sanitary Officer whose duty takes him through numbers of houses and offices every week could easily make notes of dirty houses or blocks of offices specially offensive in this respect, and on his next return visit, if no improvement had taken place in the meantime, then recommend the occupants to be dealt with according to the Byelaws.

In all such cases of non-compliance a fine would not only be justifiable but would do an immense amount of good towards wiping out this filthy nuisance.

Possibly something similar to the above is already being done; therefore, I should much regret if this reference to the question is taken in a dogmatical sense.

The long chain of history connected with the most trying years of experience in sanitation, has nothing of the financial outlay of the past, has truly taught us the valuable lesson that any attempt to enforce such a new measure for the better health of the Colony, without first making it generally known as suggested above, would obviously be unfair to the lower class of people. Yours truly,

P. HALL

How to BE BEAUTIFUL.—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Crème Chamois, Lait Chamois and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre Chamois will enable you to do it. Her Specialties for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., (Sole Agents) 664

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to the Manager, Daily Press only, and special business matters to the Editor.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are to be ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of Daily Press should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication, after that hour the supply is limited. Only charged for Cash.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED Agent in CHINA to sell our renowned MOTO PUMPS, JACKS and TESTERS, all of which are proprietary articles and manufactured solely by us.

Full information on application to HATTERSLEY & DAVIDSON, Norfolk Street, Sheffield, England.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. H. H. RICH, CON-TANTIN EDUARD MEYER in our firm ceased by mutual consent on the 31st December, 1907.

MEYER & CO.
Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton
24th January, 1908.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWAFOV.

THE Company's Steamship "HAIMUN," Captain A. J. Robson, will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY, the 27th inst., at 2 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP & CO., General Managers, Hongkong, 24th January, 1908.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship.

"KUMSANG," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 P.M., the 25th inst., will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers, Hongkong, 23rd January, 1908.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamer "PENINSULAR," FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—
From London, &c., or a.s. "Britannia of Banch."
From Persian Gulf or B. I. S. N. & B. P. S. N. Co's Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 26th inst., at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignee and the Company's representatives at an appointed hour. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

E. A. HEWITT, Superintendent, Hongkong, 23rd January, 1908.

WANTED.

POSITION in Mercantile Firm by Young Man just out from Home. Perfect knowledge of English and German; good knowledge of French and general routine of Office Work.

Apply to—
Box 223,
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1908.

HONGKONG CLUB.

THE Post of COMPTROLLER to the above Club, becomes vacant on the 31st March, 1908. Applications to fill the same will be received by the undersigned up to the 31st January, 1908.

C. H. GRACE, Secretary, Hongkong, 9th January, 1908.

SCOTTISH MASONIC QUADRILLE ASSOCIATION.

A REGALIA DANCE will be held in the City Hall on FRIDAY, the 7th of February. Dispensation to wear Regalia for English and Scotch Masons has been received from the DISTRICT GRAND MASTERS. No Invitations to this Dance will be issued after the 15th day of February.

A launch will leave the Star Ferry Wharf at 2 A.M. to convey Kowloon residents back.

JOHN J. BLAKE, Hon. Secretary, Hongkong, 23rd January, 1908.

IF YOU REQUIRE ARTISTIC PICTORIAL POSTCARDS, POSTCARD PAINTING BOOKS, STAMP, BIRTHDAY AND POSTCARD ALBUMS, Mechanic Animals, Art Relief Novelties, POSTAGE STAMPS, in Bags, Pockets, Sets, &c., &c.

AND All other Philatelic Goods CALL AT—
GRACE & CO., Hongkong Hotel Corridor, Hongkong, 1st January, 1908.

INTIMATIONS

SCOTCH CONCERT

(in aid of the Building Fund of Union Church) TO BE HELD IN THE THEATRE ROYAL TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), 25th JANUARY, 1908, (Anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns), at 8 P.M.

By kind permission of Lieut. Colonel M. S. BUCH and the Officers of the 2nd "Queen's Own" Cameron Highlanders the Band and others of the Regiment will assist, in addition to leading local amateurs.

Booking now open at Messrs. S. MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd., Price \$2.00.
Hongkong, 17th January, 1908.

RACE BOOKS, 1908.

LEATHER COVERED ... \$2.00 Each
CLOTH COVERED ... 1.75
PAPER COVERS ... 50
May be had from

NORONHA & CO.

Printers to the Hongkong Jockey Club, KELLY & WALES, LTD., W. BREWER & CO., Hongkong, 21st January, 1908.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY have submitted to the Government the plans showing the route of the proposed NEW TRAMWAY from the Queen's Road end of Battery Path via GLENGLY VALLEY to the PEAK. The route now proposed cuts the lower part of the North-eastern edge of the Public Gardens and then passing on footpaths along their Western extremity, and within 100 yards of the Roman Catholic Cathedral crosses Robinson Road about 30 yards to the East of its junction with Conduit Road. Continuing upwards it passes within 120 yards of Island Lot No. 1563 and adjoins the Peak Road opposite Island Lot No. 1146, keeping after that to the Eastern slope of Victoria Peak.

Owners of adjacent property and the general public who may be interested in the effect of the Tramway upon the Public Gardens can inspect the plans and drawings at the Office of the Director of Public Works for a period of one month from this date between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

By Command, F. H. MAY, Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 18th January, 1908.

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE 1902.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that LANMAN & KEMP of No. 137, Water Street in the City of New York in the County and State of New York in the United States of America, Merchants, have on the 5th day of September, 1900, applied for the registration in Hongkong in the Register of Trade Marks of the following TRADE MARK:—A distinctive device of a Phoenix rising from the ashes and impressed with a copy of the written signature of the Applicants in the name of LANMAN & KEMP who claim to be the Sole Proprietors thereof.

The Trade Mark has been used by the Applicants in connection with

SCENED WATER IN CLASS 42.

A facsimile of the Trade Mark can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong and also at the Office of the undersigned.

DEACON, LOOKER & DEACON, Solicitors for the Applicants, 85-1, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong, Hongkong, 22nd November, 1907.

DR. M. H. CHAUN.

THE latest Method of the AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.

23, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A. Hongkong, 17th April, 1907.

SURGEON-DENTIST, No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE. Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1905.

PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

MRS. GILLANDERS.

"CLAREMONT," 2 & 4, KENNEDY ROAD, Hongkong, 9th February, 1907.

COLD STORAGE.

THE Hongkong Ice Company, Ltd., have now 40,000 Cubic Feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

WM. F. LANE, Manager, Hongkong, 18th November, 1901.

MITSU BISHI GOSHIKWAISHA (MITSU BISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT, MARUNO-UCHI, TOKIO.

Cable Address: "IWASAKI," which applies to all Branch Offices.

All Letters Addressed: AL ABC 5th Ed., Western Union Code used.

MANAGER MITSU BISHI CO. with name of place under.

BRANCH OFFICES: NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, KARATSU, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, & HANKOW.

AGENTS: YOKOHAMA, M. ARADA, Esq., SHINKIANG, Messrs. GRADING & Co., MANILA: Messrs. MACDONALD & Co.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of Takashima, Ochi, Shinawa, Naniwata and Kami-Yamada Collieries, and also Hojo Colliery, which will shortly be ready to produce on a large scale the best Hsiao Coal.

Sole Agents for KISHIDAKE COAL. The Head and Branch Offices and the Agencies of the Company will receive any order or sale produced from the above Collieries.

T. MATSUKI, Manager, Hongkong, 814, No. 2, Pedder Street.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTH ORDINARY MEETING of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria Buildings, on TUESDAY, the 28th January, 1908 at 11.15 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1907.

The Register of Shares of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 21st January to TUESDAY, the 28th January (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1908.

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTIETH ORDINARY MEETING of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria Buildings, on TUESDAY, the 28th January, 1908, at 11.30 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1907.

By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary to the HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD., General Agents, for the WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LIMITED.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1908.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTIETH ORDINARY MEETING of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria Buildings, on TUESDAY, the 28th January, 1908 at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1907.

The Register of Shares of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 17th January to TUESDAY, the 28th January (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1908.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN & MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

THE ELEVENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the OFFICES of the Company, ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, No. 6, Connaught Road, on WEDNESDAY, 29th January, 1908, at 1.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1907, and for the election of Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 25th January, 1908, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers, Hongkong, 16th January, 1908.

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Alexander Buildings, Des Vaux Road, Central, on FRIDAY, 31st January, 1908, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1907.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 25th January to 15th February, both days inclusive.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers, Hongkong, 17th January, 1908.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

INLAND LOT No. 1706.

SITUATE at North Point, Shaukiwan Road, Hongkong, (next to the Metropole Hotel).

The property contains by admeasurement 103,950 square feet. Crown Rent, \$28.00 per annum.

For further particulars, apply to GOLDRING & BAILLOW, Solicitors, 10, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 12th September, 1907.

ON SALE.

THE FIFTY YEARS ANGLIO-CHINESE CALENDAR 日曆英中甲午十五

From 1st JANUARY, 1904 to 31st DECEMBER, 1913, BEING FROM THE 1st YEAR OF THE 76TH CYCLE TO THE 50TH YEAR OF THE 76TH CYCLE THAT IS THE 3RD YEAR OF TUNG CHI TO THE 39TH YEAR OF KWONG KID.

PRICE \$2 CASH.

On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office, or Agents in all the Ports of the Far East.

The Book will be sent by Registered Post (free) to any part of the World unrepresented by Agents on receipt of Money Order.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1906.

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG

For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mail; also Table of the Yearly Approximate Averages for 33 Years From 1874 to 1906.

Price: \$2 Cash. On sale at the "DAILY PRESS" Office, or Local Booksellers.

AUCTIONS

BY DIRECTION OF THE REGISTRAR OF THE SUPREME COURT.

MESSERS. HUGHES & HOUGH, Government Auctioneers, have instructions to sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY (FRIDAY),

the 24th January, 1908, at 12 o'clock Noon, at their Auction Room in Des Vaux Road Central, IN TWO LOTS

THE ONE EQUAL UNDIVIDED TWENTY-FIFTH SHARE IN THE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,

known and registered in the Land Office as Kowloon Island Lot No. 1143, and A \$500 SHARE

IN THE KWONG YIK LOONG CIGAR SHOP

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be obtained from the Registrar of the Supreme Court and from the Auctioneers.

DEACON, LOOKER & DEACON, Hongkong, 14th January, 1908.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY),

the 25th January, 1908, at 12 o'clock Noon, at No. 7, Pedder's Hill, THE WHOLE OF THE VALUABLE SUNDRY

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, THEREIN CONTAINED,

Comprising:—SILK and CLOTH COVERED DRAWING ROOM SUIT, OAK WOOD OVERMANTLES, with CARVED BLACK WOOD WARE, BRONZE BUSTS, ENGRAVINGS, TEAK WOOD EXTENSION DINING TABLE and CHAIRS, MARBLE TOP SIDEBOARD with Bevelled Glass, DINNER WAGGONS, GLASS, CROCKERY and S.P. WARE, DOUBLE and SINGLE WARDROBES with Bevelled Glass, MARBLE TOP BUREAU, with Bevelled Glass, MARBLE TOP WASHSTANDS, ELECTRIC FANS and CHANDELIERS, &c., &c., &c.

A number of SILVER CANDLESSTICKS, TRAYS, FLOWER-HOLDERS, ORNAMENTS, COMBINATION IRON SAFE, AND

One POLYPHON CONCERT and One SEMI-GRAND PIANO by Steinway & Sons, New York and Hamburg, with extra 3-KEY NOTES and PIANOLA to match (all in First Class Order and Condition).

Catalogues will be issued. Terms:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers, Hongkong, 17th January, 1908.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 27th day of January, 1908, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR of One LOT of GROWN LAND on the South of and adjoining Island Lot 1568, Conduit Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 18th October, 1899, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

Particulars of the Lot.

No. of Lot, Locality, Boundary Measurements, Contents, Annual Rent, Upset Price.

1, On the south of and adjoining Island Lot 1568, Conduit Road, (As per sale plan), 30,100 sq. ft., 270, 6,250.

BY DIRECTION OF THE REGISTRAR OF THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

MESSERS. HUGHES & HOUGH, Government Auctioneers, have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, On TUESDAY,

the 28th January, 1908 at 12 o'clock Noon at their Auction Room, No. 8, Des Vaux Road Central, IN ONE LOT,

the Leasehold Property known and Registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 341 and the Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 312 with the premises thereon known as Nos. 19, 21, 23, 25, 27 and 29 SHELLY STREET.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be obtained from the Registrar of the Supreme Court and from the Auctioneers.

DEACON, LOOKER & DEACON, Hongkong, 18th January, 1908.

HONGKONG BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BOOKBINDING.

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE. The only office in China having European taught workmen Equal to Home work.

IRON MERCHANTS.

SING & CO., Iron, Steel, Metal and Hardware Merchants. Wholesale and Retail Importers of Pig Iron and Foundry Castings. General Storekeepers and Commission Agents, 35 & 37, Hing Loong Street, (1st Street West of Central Market.) Telephone No. 515.

PRINTING.

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE. Proofs read by Englishmen.

TYPEWRITER.

F. A. V. RIBEIRO, Typewriting Work Undertaken, Cleaned, Repaired, Overhauled. Charges moderate. 1st of the Hongkong Typewriting Bureau, 13, Queen's Road Central (First Floor).

TO LET

TO LET. NO. 2, MACDONNELL ROAD.

Apply to—COMPTROLLER'S DEPARTMENT, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Hongkong, 3rd Jan., 1908.

TO LET.

"FIDGESFORD" (Furnished) No. 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200.

BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, Fine Offices and Dwelling Rooms.

No. 15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Top Floor, (over Caldwell MacGregor).

OFFICES in Queen's Road Central, BELLIOS TERRACE HOUSES, ROBINSON ROAD.

No. 1, ALBANY, Newly Painted, Repaired and Cleaned.

No. 3, ALBANY, Good Condition from 1st April, 1908. 5 ROOMS. Electric Light fitted.

No. 6, DES VEAUX VILLAS (PARK). No. 2, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE. No. 57, PRATA GRANDE, Macao.

Apply to—LINSTEAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexander Buildings, Hongkong, 18th January, 1908.

TO LET.

NO. 59, CAINE ROAD.

Apply to—SAM WANG CO., LTD., 81, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 27th November, 1907.

TO LET.

AUCTION ROOMS, No. 2, Zetland Street.

Apply to—LEIGH & ORANGE, 1, Des Vaux Road, Hongkong, 7th January, 1908.

TO LET.

A SIX ROOMED HOUSE at ELLIOT COURT, Robinson Road. Furnished or Unfurnished.

Apply to—F. X. D'ALMADA & CASTRO, 33, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 22nd January, 1908.

TO LET.

FROM 1st MAY. KOWLOON MARINE LOT 43, Yauwatt, Area 85,200 square feet and with 255 feet Reef Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of Coal, Timber, &c.

Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Hongkong, 18th January, 1908.

TO LET.

A FURNISHED BEDROOM with or without board for a Single Gentleman in a Private House on the upper levels, Tennis Court.

Apply to—Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 18th January, 1908.

TO LET.

4 and 5 ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.

COMMODOUS SHOP in Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong. Immediate possession.

Moderate rentals.

Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LD, Hongkong, 18th January, 1908.

S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.

NEW SEASON'S MODELS
JUST ARRIVED
BABY GRANDS
AND
COTTAGE PIANOS
BY
BLUTHNER, RUD. IBACH,
BACHS, PLEYEL,
CHAPPELL AND
ROSENKRANZ & Co.
INSPECTION INVITED.

SOLE AGENTS:

S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.

York-Building, Chater Road.

Hongkong, 13th November, 1907. [37-2

ANEMIA FINDS A FOE.

Anemia of any kind finds in Hall's Coca Wine a foe. If neglected, this wasting condition often results in consumption or premature breakdown. The human machine goes wrong when the blood becomes thin and impure. But whether weakness comes from illness or age, Hall's Coca Wine is of value because it actually makes new blood, strengthens the heart action and exhilarates the whole body. The pallor turns to the glow of health—languid muscles grow firm and f.l.l.-starved nerves regain their tone—vitality thrills with vigour—strength of former days returns.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

Your Stomach is the key to your health.

If you keep your Stomach healthy, you are sure to be well.

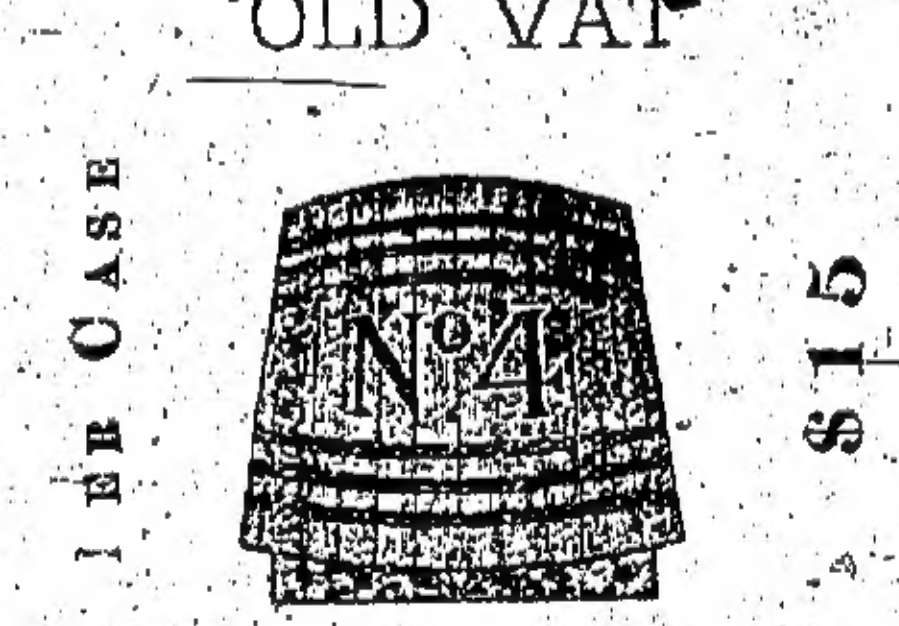
If you use Abbey's Salt it will keep your Stomach in such perfect condition that you simply can't help being well.

When your trouble comes from the Stomach, Abbey's Salt is the right thing to take—don't forget that.

Sold in two sizes by all Chemists and Stores, and by Watkins, Ltd., and A. S. Watson, Ltd., Hong Kong.

The Abbey Fruit Saline Co., Ltd., 144, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

THORNE'S OLD V.A.



THIS V.A. WAS STARTED BY THE LATE ROBERT THORNE OF GLENROSE AND HAS BEEN SOLD AS SUCH SINCE 1851.

SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS IN 1763
HONG KONG, CHINA & MANILLA.
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
As Sanctioned to the House of Commons.

BETTER THAN COPAIBA MATICO

Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimaldi's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most innocuous remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Sciatica, and all cases of inflammation of the skin or of the mucous membranes.

MATICO INJECTION is used in recent MATICO CAPSULES in the chronic cases.

CURE FOR ASTHMA GRIMALDI'S INDIAN CIGARETTES

For Asthmatic people who suffer from oppression in breathing, HOARSENESS, and BRONCHITIS, INFLUENZA, and DIFFICULTY IN EXPIRATION.

DIOCESAN SCHOOL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

His Excellency the Governor, who was accompanied by Lady Lugard, presided at the annual distribution of prizes of the Diocesan School and Orphanage held yesterday. There were also present among others His Lordship the Bishop of Victoria, the Ven. Archdeacon Banister, Rev. F. T. Johnson, Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Inspector of Schools, Captain Mitchell Taylor, A.D.C., Mr. A. J. Brackenbury, private Secretary, Mr. G. Piercy, head of the Diocesan School, Dr. and Mrs. Bateson-Wright, Rev. and Mrs. Perce, Mr. Kom-tong, Miss Bird, Mr. and Mrs. Stapleton, Hon. Dr. Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Baswood, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Bishop, Mr. J. Shepherd, Mr. Macpherson, Dr. Sbroe, Rev. Stevens, Mrs. Tutoher and Mr. A. O. Brown.

Mr. G. Piercy read the report, as follows:—The year began rather unfortunately, for the boys had re-assembled only a short time after the Chinese New Year holidays, when an epidemic of mumps, measles and chicken-pox broke out and the school was closed by medical advice for ten days (including Easter) and absence on account of illness was very common until the warm weather set in. In May, notwithstanding this, with an enrolment of 320 boys, the average attendance was 228.5 compared with 222.5 in 1906. Every year a number of applicants for admission both as boarders and day-scholars have to be refused for want of accommodation, so that much higher figures cannot be expected until the older and more dilapidated parts of the buildings are replaced by more modern and larger premises. In addition to weekly examinations held throughout the year, I examined the whole school at Midsummer, and again at the close of the present term and am satisfied with the good work done throughout the year; and more especially the improvement in the lower part of the school. At the Oxford Local Examinations in July 8 boys passed the Preliminary, 4 the Junior and 3 the Senior, making a total of 15 as compared with 12 passed last year. In the Hon. Secretary's Annual Report, Dr. Bateson-Wright reviews the 2 years that these Local Examinations have been held in this Colony, and concludes with this sentence: "It is manifest that the path for steady success during the last 18 years cannot be withheld from the Diocesan School." Mr. Wolfe, H. M.'s Inspector of Schools, who examined the boys orally in the lower part of the school and by written work in the upper form last December, has awarded to Chin Chiu-tung a prize for history kindly presented by Mr. H. W. Kennett for the boy most distinguished in the Government Examinations. Two years ago Sir Matthew Nathan presented a handsome silver shield to be competed for by teams of ten from any school teaching hygiene. Seven schools entered for the examination which was held at Queen's College for boys and at the Belknap School for girls. Our team consisted of five boys from the fourth and five from the fifth standards; their aggregate of marks was about 50 more than that of any other team and so we, for the second time, carried off the shield. The Hon. Dr. Atkinson has kindly given a prize for the best hygiene paper in the school. In January of last year Mrs. Noble resigned in married and her place was most efficiently filled by Mrs. Tuxford a trained and certificated teacher who has greatly improved the work of the lower classes, especially in arithmetic. In November, Mrs. Duncan Brown arrived from Australia to take the place of Mr. Hall on his return to England. The Anglo-Chinese Assistant was twice changed and now we have in Mr. Lui Cho-hang a teacher who can maintain order and explain the English lessons in Chinese most satisfactorily. The boarders have been regularly drilled by Sergeant Liddard of the Middlesex Regiment. The bathing excursions were greatly enjoyed and an interesting larger number of boys are able to swim the season closed with aquatic sports when prizes for the various events were eagerly competed for: our thanks are due to Messrs. Nairn and Tuxford for kind assistance on that occasion. On Boxing Day the usual joint picnic for the boarders in the two Diocesan schools was held and a pleasant afternoon was spent at Sueton where various sports were indulged in. Cricket and more especially football still continue very popular and matches have been played with varying success. Our thanks are due to J. Brown, Esq., who kindly gave a lantern and slides; to Messrs. Skott & Co. for 10 bags of flour; also to the Hon. Dr. Atkinson, Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt, Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, Rev. F. T. Johnson, Messrs. L. Arnold, F. B. L. Bowley, Fung Wa-chuen, Ho Fook, Ho Tung, H. W. Kennett, Sin Tak-fan, F. Southey, A. S. Tuxford and Wing Po-chuen for contributions towards the Prize fund.

His Lordship Bishop Landen on behalf of the committee, the staff and the boys of the school expressed a very cordial welcome to their Excellencies and to the guests who had kindly attended the annual prize distribution. He thought ladies and gentlemen who took an interest in education had had plenty of occupation during the last few days. The same fact as the different prize distributions showed a spirit of harmony in connection with education, and it would be a good thing if they had the same hearty co-operation in their educational work. The English people were sometimes in danger of suffering from the disease called inactivity, but the scholars at the Diocesan School were not likely to suffer from that. His Lordship concluded an excellent address by exhorting the boys to do their best in the future, to do with all their might, and then called upon the Governor to give the prizes. His Excellency, who on rising was received with great applause, said—My Lord Bishop, Mr. Piercy, Ladies and Gentlemen, When you assembled this time last year on this very interesting occasion the proceedings were clouded by the memory of the loss of Bishop Hoare who was so deservedly popular as chairman of the committee of this school, and who lost his life in the typhoon of September 1906. During the last year my predecessor, Sir Matthew Nathan, has been transferred to another sphere, and you have again lost in him a great friend and one who took the keenest interest in the Diocesan Boys School. We, my Lord Bishop and myself, who are the successors to those supporters of education in Hongkong, and of the Diocesan Boys School, are here today to assure you with my presence and by our words that we take no less deep an interest in the education of this school than those who preceded us (applause). I have glanced at previous reports concerning this school, and I see it has been a fortunate task to whoever provided in the chair on this occasion almost invariably to be able to praise the work of the previous year, and to congratulate the school on its progress, and I am most glad it has fallen to me to be able to do the same this year. The average attendance has increased. It stood at 195 in 1905; it reached 223 in the next year; and this year it has reached again to 228. The headmaster in his report which I have just heard, says he is thoroughly satisfied with the progress made during the year, and I think his standard is a high one. I was glad to see, also, that he laid special stress on the progress of the lower

school. The Inspector of Schools told us that this school was thoroughly efficient, and was awarded the highest grant (applause). I would like to have been able to see the report for the past year of the committee, but I believe it is not yet issued. I, however, looked up the report of the year before, 1906, and I see that the committee then said they were glad to be able to congratulate the school on more pupils, more fees and a better average attendance, and I think from what we have heard they will be able to say that in the report on the year just closed. Ladies and Gentlemen, you cannot have more pupils if you have not got room to put them, and we heard from Mr. Piercy that the accommodation in the school is now too limited, and he desires that new buildings should replace the old ones. The school is managed by a very powerful and influential Committee and I hope they will take this matter into their consideration and see whether or not it is feasible to make the extension, the headmaster desires so that on a future year you will not have to say that boys have been from year to year refused because there was not room to put them up. Personally I should like to say that any extension should be specially made to accommodate boys. I believe myself that a boy does not derive the full benefit of school life, as I said the other day, I think, St. Joseph's College, unless he learns to find his own level amongst other boys; unless he learns the training of character which necessarily comes from mixing with other boys, and finding as I said, his level amongst them. The Inspector of Schools gives as a detailed criticism on the different subjects which have formed the study of the past year. I do not intend to follow him in detailed criticism or detailed remarks upon them. Personally, although I have myself always been on the classical side in Public Schools, I am sorry to see that Latin is taught in a school which numbers only eighteen Europeans out of a total of 248. But this is a matter for the Committee to decide. I am glad to be able to congratulate the school on winning the hygiene shield for the second time in succession and with a large preponderance of marks—60 above any other competitors (applause). I am glad to hear of the interest taken and the good results achieved in the course of visual instruction. That I think is one of the forms in which habits of observation can best be trained, and those habits of observation I entirely concur with your Lordship are at least as useful as those of the classroom. In sport you did not succeed last year in retaining the football shield, but I hear that both football and cricket have been well maintained. There are a large number of schools in Hongkong each with a different aim and object, and we can gauge to some extent their relation towards each other and their comparative merits in the matter of education by the report of the Inspector of schools, but that report does not include Queen's College and I think St. Stephen's. We can also gauge to some extent by the competitions for the Oxford local examination and also by the competitions for the Belknap prize, the hygiene shield and other prizes for every competition between all the schools. But I should like myself to see some simple test on general information and general intelligence. I propose therefore, if it meets with the concurrence of the Headmasters to offer a small prize next year for a paper on general information. I would set it myself and ask one or two questions on each subject which has formed the study of the past year; and each school would nominate say four or five boys to compete. I should like if possible to institute a handicap for age but we will see whether that is feasible or not. In sports and athletics too we have got a football league and a challenge shield, but I see comparatively few cricket matches, and no matches at all so far as I am aware in hockey, tennis, swimming &c. I make the suggestion that you should appoint a committee of say, one master from each of the principal schools and perhaps one boy; they should form a general committee for sports and athletics. It should be their business if possible, to institute an inter-school annual athletic competition of some nature different from school matches. And so far as I can see, such competition as there has been between the different schools in athletics has been limited to the first eleven of each school in either cricket or football. I should like to see second elevens compete together, and if it is possible to get up a sufficient number of second elevens in the different schools should be glad to give a prize (applause). I have made a good many speeches of late, ladies and gentlemen, at the different schools, and at the press have been so kind as to report me as being weary of the school which I have said I intend to leave, and I will not repeat myself. The Lord Bishop has called attention to the fact that this school is largely cosmopolitan. I see in the report of last year that of a total number of 248, 174 were Asiatics, and perhaps it will not be entirely out of place, although my remarks would have been more appropriate in my address yesterday when I spoke to a thousand Chinese boys, yet it will not perhaps I may be without justification if I allude to a little book I happened to pick up yesterday written by Chin Chiu-tung called "Chin Chiu-tung's Hope." It is a remarkable little book written by a more remarkable man.

Chin Chiu-tung, as you know, is second to none of China's statesmen, and has a peculiar claim upon our attention both on account of his principles and his learning, and his distinguished services. Perhaps it is that matter he is rather exceptional. Chin Chiu-tung says, speaking of education, "that it is absolutely necessary for China to utilize Western knowledge, for knowledge alone can preserve China from destruction." He stresses, his readers to put aside their "wang" and queue, by which are understood empty form and pride and labels throughout China and, so far as to say of the Temple of Buddhism and Taoism that, seven out of ten should be turned into schools. These are the words of one of the greatest temporary Chinese statesmen. I think they should carry a great weight with Chinese views, and I think also they should be an encouragement to us showing appreciation by many Chinese of the efforts we are making to spread Western knowledge amongst the Chinese. Boys, your holidays begin to-day, and I hope you will have very pleasant ones, but I would ask you not to let them be entirely idle. Spend a little time in keeping abreast of what you have learned during the past year, and I recommend you specially to read interesting and instructive works. Those of you who won prizes have your prizes to read, and those who have not will no doubt be able to borrow books or get them from the library. I wish you all pleasant holidays and a Happy New Year (applause).

Reverend F. T. Johnson stated that two years ago a liberal and liberal hand Chinese gentleman gave them a large cheque to provide a scholarship. He wished His Excellency to present this scholarship to the successful student, Chin Yau-tai. It did not contain money but a token that he was the winner of the scholarship for the past year. His Excellency presented the Ho Kom Tong scholarship to the winner and the hygiene shield to the winning team amid great applause after which the Venerable Archdeacon Banister proposed and Dr. Atkinson seconded honorary vote of thanks to His Excellency. The vote was carried by acclamation and cheers followed for Sir Frederick and Lady Lugard, the Lord Bishop, the headmaster and the visitors.

TEN CRUSOES.

FIVE MONTHS ON A DESERT ISLAND.

There are few things more romantic in the world of adventure (says the "Observer") than the experience of Donald Morrison, second mate of the Norwegian barque Alexandra Oubis, who, with several companions, was stranded for five months last year on a desert island in the Pacific, suffering terrible privations. Morrison returned to England last month. The Alexandra Oubis, a boat of 1,600 tons, left Newcastle, New South Wales, for Panama, twelve months ago in November. For two months she had favourable winds, and then she was becalmed for four months, gradually drifting towards the equator. At length, on May 28th, the crew took to their boats, an men in each, hoping to make the Galapagos Islands. The boats lost each other. Eleven days after quitting the barque Morrison's boat reached an island of the Galapagos group, more desert than Robinson Crusoe's. For five months the ten castaways existed on this island. They managed to kill a few seal and turtle, and had some sugar. The captain went out of his mind, and remained so for five weeks. A German sailor went to look for food alone, and never returned. His comrades found his bones picked clean by the birds. The party had one pipe between them, and smoked it in turns, using a blend of dried leaves and bark. On October 28th a sloop came and rescued them. The other boat had rescued Iquique and sent rescue.

A COCK AND BULL STORY.

REQUIREMENT AND THE BRITISH PACIFIC SQUADRON. The Central News says it is informed officially that there is no foundation whatever for the statement published in certain of the London papers to the effect that the Admiralty has decided to establish a naval base at Esquimault for a Pacific and North American Squadron, composed of the present Fourth Cruiser Squadron and six cruisers of the County Class. "It is all moonshine," said an Admiralty official in an interview. "There are no developments of a kind rendering it advisable to station a squadron in the Pacific. At present the Freshwater and a small vessel are serving in these waters." The Press representative was informed that the arrangements mentioned by the First Lord in his statement explanatory of the Navy Estimates, 1907-8, last February, "to transfer the naval yards at Halifax and Esquimault to the Dominion Government, subject to the condition that they shall be available for the service of His Majesty's ships, so far as their facilities admit, and that the Admiralty shall be free to resume possession at any time when naval interests require it," are now practically complete.

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NOTICE TO KOWLOON RESIDENTS
EXTRA COPIES of Daily Press are on sale daily at the KOWLOON BOOK-STORE, No. 38, Elgin Road & Mr. AH YAU'S FERRY WHARF STALL.
Hongkong, 22nd December, 1907.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

ARCADIA, British str., 8,514, A. L. Valentini, 23rd January—Yokohama and Shanghai.
 CHITUR, Chinese str., 2,350, A. Deacon, 22nd January—Canton.
 DAKOTA, British str., 3,118, G. H. Thomson, 22nd January—Yokohama 5th January.
 General—Stahold, Kargberg & Co.
 KUMAKO, British str., 2,078, E. J. Buller, 22nd January—Calcutta and Singapore 18th Jan.
 General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 MATILDE, German str., 389, A. P. Ulderup, 23rd January—Haiphong and Hongkong 21st January.
 MUSA, British str., 2,330, A. Deacon, 22nd January—Pulo Sambo and Singapore 16th January.
 General—Kerosio Oil—Kargberg & Co.
 PENINSULAR, British str., 2,919, R. A. Peters, 23rd January—Bombay January 8th and Singapore 18th, Malls and General—P. & O. S. N. Co.
 YINGKOW, British str., 23rd Jan.—Canton.

CLEARANCES.

At the Harbour Master's Office.
 23rd January.
 Kiang, British str., for Shanghai.
 Murex, British str., for Shanghai.
 Peninsular, British str., for Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

HELIOPOLIS, British str., for Durban.
 Kiang, British str., for Cebu.
 SIAM, Danish str., for Singapore.
 TASHIR, Chinese str., for Canton.
 WONGKOK, German str., for Bangkok.
 WOSANG, British str., for Swatow.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. Kumakoo reports: Moderate to light monsoon with corresponding sea, fine and clear to the Parallel of 18 deg. North to Port fresh N. Easterly wind and rough sea overcast with drizzling rain.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

January 23rd.
 ADDITIONAL DOCKS.—
 Kowloon Docks—Nail, Mole, Hercules, Persia, Germania, Hainan, Fushan, Uta, Amigo, Siberia, Protector, Prince Waldemar, Samson, Cosmopolitan Docks—Chihai, Sigen.

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SHAW, TOMES & Co.,
 General Managers.
 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1908. 1909-246

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 Captain A. L. Valentini, carrying H. Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this office for Bombay & Co. on SATURDAY, the 25th January at NOON, taking passengers and cargo for the above port in connection with the Company's "VICTORIA," 7,000 tons, from Colombo passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable, all cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. "ORIENTAL," due in London on 7th March, 1908.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars apply to
 E. A. HEWITT,
 Superintendent.
 Hongkong, 13th January, 1908.

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 Agents.
 Hongkong, 7th January, 1908. 166

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "1" nearest Hongkong "2" midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "3" together with the number denoting the section.

1 From Green Island to the Harbour Master's Office 2 From Harbour Master's Office to Blake Pier 3 From Blake Pier to Naval Yard 4 From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & C. VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL.	ARCADIA	Brit. str.	A. L. Valentini	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-morrow, at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP	SUNDA	Brit. str.	G. M. Montford, R.M.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 29th inst.
LONDON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	FLINTSHIRE	Brit. str.	Filler	SHAW, TOMES & Co.	On 20th February.
MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, HAVRE & HAMBURG, &c.	HAMBURG	Ger. str.	Seller	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 29th inst.
MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, HAVRE & HAMBURG, &c.	RHENANIA	Ger. str.	Hoff	MESSEGERIES MARITIMES	On 4th Feb., at 1 p.m.
ROTTERDAM, BREMEN & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	C. FRED. LAEISZ	Ger. str.	Wagner	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 28th February.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	Vahsel	Ger. str.	Habel	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 5th February.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SAXONIA	Ger. str.	Habel	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 27th inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	BRASILIA	Ger. str.	Hesse	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 14th February.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERES, GIBRALTAR &c.	ZERTEN	Ger. str.	F. Proesch	MELORETT & Co.	On 13th March.
BOSTON & NEW YORK	SMITH	Brit. str.	Thompson	DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED	On 29th inst., at Noon.
BALTIMORE & NEW YORK	JEREBIC	Am. str.	Thompson	DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED	On 12th February.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	EMPERESS OF JAPAN	Brit. str.	Cowley	ANNHOLD, KARGBERG & Co.	About 25th inst.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & TACOMA VIA JAPAN	KUMBERG	Brit. str.	D. Mori	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 29th inst., at Noon.
CALLAO AND IQUIQUE, VIA JAPAN PORTS, &c.	KASABO MARU	Jap. str.	P. T. Helms	DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED	On 13th Feb., at 4 p.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	EMPIRE	Brit. str.	W. von Senden	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 8th February.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	PRINCE WALDEMAR	Brit. str.	W. B. Brown	MELCHERS & Co.	To-morrow, at Noon.
KOBE, YOKKAICHI & MOJI	CHINOTU	Brit. str.	D. Leus	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 30th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	KUMAMOTO MARU	Jap. str.	Jurissano	H. C. E. & Co.	About 23rd inst.
JAPAN	I KINZ SIEGMUND	Ger. str.	D. Leus	MELCHERS & Co.	About 7th February.
TSINGTAO & CHEFOO	TILLWONG	Dut. str.	Jurissano	JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	F. Wheeler	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	To-morrow, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	WINGSANG	Brit. str.	H. G. Walker	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	To-day at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	RHENANIA	Ger. str.	Sandbeck	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	To-morrow, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	CHOYANG	Brit. str.	Fraser	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI	YINGKOW	Brit. str.	W. B. Hickey	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 29th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SOCOTRA	Brit. str.	Rud. Meyer	MELCHERS & Co.	On 13th February.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KLIRIST	Ger. str.	L. D. Northcombe	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 1st Feb., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, & KOBE	CATHAY	Dan. str.	F. J. Fox	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 2nd February.
SHANGHAI	SHAOHSING	Brit. str.	F. J. Fox	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 6th Feb., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NURIA	Brit. str.	F. J. Fox	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	To-morrow.
SHANGHAI	YOHOW	Brit. str.	F. J. Fox	OKA SHOSHU KAISHA	On 25th inst., at 9 a.m.
TAKAO, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	AMBRIA	Ger. str.	H. S. Smith	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day at 4 p.m.
TAMSAI VIA SWATOW & AMOY	JOSEPH MARU	Jap. str.	Sidford	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 26th inst., at 10 a.m.
AMOI, NINGPO & SHANGHAI	SZCHUIN	Brit. str.	J. S. Roach	DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED	On 27th inst., at 2 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOI & POOCHOW	HAITAN	Brit. str.	A. J. Robinson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 4 p.m.
SWATOW	HAIMON	Brit. str.	Spink	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	To-morrow.
HOHANG & HAIPHONG	HUPHE	Brit. str.	T. Mayrick	SHAW, TOMES & Co.	On 31st inst., at 4 p.m.
MANILA	YINGKOW	Brit. str.	Fraser	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 28th inst., at 4 p.m.
MANILA	ZAFIRO	Brit. str.	S. J. Payne	SHAW, TOMES & Co.	On 1st February.
MANILA	LOOKANG	Brit. str.	A. Somerville	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 4th Feb., at 4 p.m.
MANILA	TEAM	Brit. str.	R. Almond	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 1st February.
MANILA	RUBI	Brit. str.	A. W. Outerbridge	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 4th Feb., at 4 p.m.
MANILA	TAMING	Brit. str.	G. H. Penfather	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 1st February.
CEBU & ILOILO	SUNGKIANG	Brit. str.	F. Semblil	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 23rd inst., at 3 p.m.
KUDAT & SANDAKAN	POREBO	Brit. str.	Rose Core	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 31st inst., at 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE, & SOURABAYA	ONSANG	Brit. str.	W. E. Sawyer	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	Quick despatch.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	POOSANG	Brit. str.	H. J. Bull	JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LINE	
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	KUMANG	Brit. str.	Zwart		
JAYA PORTS	TUBODAS	Dut. str.			

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 11 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER.
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R.M.S.	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"MONTEAGLE"	6,163	WEDNESDAY, 29th Jan.	22nd Febr.
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	6,600	THURSDAY, 18th Febr.	2nd March
"EMPERESS OF CHINA"	6,000	THURSDAY, 12th March.	30th March
"EMPERESS OF INDIA"	6,900	THURSDAY, 9th April.	27th April
"MONTEAGLE"	6,163	WEDNESDAY, 22nd April	16th May
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	THURSDAY, 7th May	25th May

"EMPERESS" Steamers will depart from HONGKONG at 4 p.m.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at QUEBEC with the CO'S NEW PALATIAL "EMPERESS" Steamships, 14,600 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 22 days from YOKOHAMA and 29 days from HONGKONG.

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CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	Tons	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE
ZAFIRO	2540	Fraser	Manila	On 25th January, 1908
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	Manila	On 1st February, 1908

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 GENERAL MANAGERS.
 Hongkong, 21st January, 1908.

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AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY
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For freight and further information apply to
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 Hongkong, 24th January, 1908.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

For freight and further information apply to
 SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
 GENERAL AGENTS.
 Hongkong, 18th January, 1908.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

For freight and further information apply to
 SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
 GENERAL AGENTS.
 Hongkong, 18th January, 1908.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

For freight and further information apply to
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 GENERAL AGENTS.
 Hongkong, 18th January, 1908.

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NISHIZAWA LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR KOBE, YOKKAICHI AND MOJI.

THE Steamship.

"KUMAMOTO MARU,"
 now in the harbour will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 23rd inst.

For Freight and Passage, apply to—
 H. CRUZ & CO.,
 Agents,
 15, 16, 17, Cross Street, Road.
 Hongkong, 20th January, 1908.

THE AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BALTIMORE AND NEW YORK.
 (With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast.)

THE Steamship.

"JESERIC,"
 Capt. Thompson, will leave for above Ports on or about SATURDAY, the 25th inst.

For Freight or Passage apply to
 ARNOLD KARGBERG & Co.,
 Agents,
 Hongkong, 23rd December, 1907.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOI AND POOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship.

"HAITAN,"
 Captain J. S. Roach, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 26th inst., at 10 a.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to
 DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.,
 General Managers.
 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1908.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES.

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STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, D. J. BOUTI, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, LONDON, ANTWERP, BORDEAUX, MEDITER, RANA AND BLACK SEA PORT.

THE Steamship.

"YARRA,"
 Captain Seller, will be despatched for MARSEILLES, on TUESDAY, the 4th February, at 1 p.m.

This Steamer connects at Colombo with the Australian line steamer "Australis" bound for Marseilles via BOMBAY and Aden.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading issued for above ports.

Cargo also booked for principal places in Europe.

Near sailings will be as follows:—
 S.S. "OCEANIAN" .. 18th Febr.
 S.S. "ERNEST SIMONS" .. 3rd March.
 S.S. "TOKIN" .. 17th March.
 J. MILLET, Agent.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT MALABAR COAST.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.
 S.S. "SHIMOSA" .. 12th February.
 For Freight and further information, apply to
 DODWELL & CO., LD.,
 Agents,
 Hongkong, 21st January, 1908.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS LIMITED.

FOR LONDON, ANTWERP AND HAMBURG.

THE Steamship.

"FLINTSHIRE,"
 Will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 20th February.

For Freight and further Particulars, apply to
 SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong 23rd January, 1908.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Regular Steamship Service between Hongkong, CALLAO AND IQUIQUE, VIA JAPAN PORTS (Kobe and Yokohama).

With Liberty to call at Honolulu and Salina Cruz.

Steamers .. Tons
 "KASATO MARU" .. 6,100 Sometime in March 1908.

Taking Freight and Passengers to other Eastern and Western Coast Ports of South America in connection with Steamers of the Pacific S. N. Co.

K. MATSUDA, Manager,
 York Building.
 Hongkong, 27th December, 1907.

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